

Today

How Wars Have Ended.  
The Sun's Eclipse Ended One.  
"Cossack or Republican" Napoleon.  
A River Under the Lake.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.  
Peace will come out of Prussia and Austria sooner or later; it must come; the world knows it. Will it come this time? Will the surprisingly quiet, even humble, reply to the President's peremptory questions mean that Germany realizes the truth and means to make peace? Time, perhaps a few days, will tell.

No man has the right to predict peace or to stop buying bonds, diminish war energy or patriotic ardor, until the armistice is actually agreed upon by this country. Nor has any man the right to belittle the importance of this peace news or say any word that might postpone the acceptance by Germany of conditions that the President has laid down.

Wars have ended in many strange ways. In ancient France the barbarous King assured his wife that if he won a certain battle he would give her God the credit and become a Christian. He did win, bowed his head and was baptized.

More than a thousand years before that victory two ancient armies about to destroy each other observed a darkening of the sun's face. An eclipse had begun. Both armies took that as a sign, called the war off and went home.

The great Cyrus of Persia, accompanied on his last killing by Croesus, the world's richest man, captured a young prince, drunk, in his tent.

The lad's mother warned the Persian not to kill her son. But he did kill him.

The savage queen, having caught Cyrus, cut off his head and plunged it into a goatskin filled with the blood of his soldiers, saying: "For once drink all the human blood you want." That ended the great Cyrus.

But nowhere in history will you find anything more dramatic than the capturing in the darkness of the night, from the clouds and the air above the earth, of the message giving the text of Germany's answer to Wilson sent out into the atmosphere from the great German wireless station at Nauen.

The most important message ever sent in this world was not carried by the ancient messenger, with books and cups, or over telegraph wires or through the mail. The message that spoke in the name of "the German government," with no reference to the IMPERIAL government, was cast out into the atmosphere of the night, as you might throw a stone into the ocean. Covering the face of the earth, it was picked up, written out, and published before it had reached its destination, and it was handed to the President as he sat in his box at the opera.

That is the response of modern science, more romantic than the battle ended by the sun's eclipse, more mysterious even than the closing of the waters and drowning of their pursuers after the fleeing Israelites had passed with dry feet over the bed of the sea.

On the island of St. Helena, one hundred and two years ago, Napoleon said to Las Cases: "In the present state of things, all Europe can become in fifty years Cossack or republican."

It would interest Napoleon if he could come back now and see how all Europe is becoming republican—not in fifty, but in a hundred, years from the date of his conversation with Las Cases.

Cossack power is gone, or going, whirling in a maelstrom of revolution and anarchy, dangerous to Russia, not to the outside world. The control of Germany by one individual Prussian family, representing in the century method, is ending. Germany will remain; nations are not destroyed. Their peoples and their genius persist. But the monument that Bismarck built, with a Hohenzollern at the top and a nation in uniform at the bottom, is about to be swept away, like a house of sand built by a child on the edge of the sea.

In Lake Michigan, not far from the bluff on which Milwaukee built Juneau park, this strange and interesting thing has been discovered:

At the bottom of the lake, below the waters that lie placid and quiet, a great river rushes swiftly on its course, never touching the top of the lake, traveling mysteriously below, as the Gulf Stream travels through the ocean.

The people of Milwaukee may sink pipes to tap this invisible river of pure water for the city's use.

There is a text for a preacher's sermon. In human nature, covered and hidden by the placid veneer of our civilized life, are rushing rivers of ancient power, forces inherited from our ancestors, possibilities that we forget or never knew.

If we could reach them and use them, bringing up to the surface of life the buried, hidden energy, we might supply fresh power of existence and make it worth while, as Milwaukee might get a better water supply from the river that rushes through its bed below a great lake that covers it from sight.

The Times will print each day one of the thousands of Liberty Loan Slogans submitted by its readers. Today's is by J. T. L. DONOVAN, Capt. Ord. Dept. U. S. A.

# MAKE THIS LOAN A GLORIOUS FOURTH

**WEATHER:**  
Fair and continued cool tonight and tomorrow.  
Temperature at 8 a. m., 51 degrees; normal temperature for last thirty years, 58 degrees.

# The Washington Times

**FINAL EDITION**

NUMBER 10,680.

Published every evening (including Sunday) except on second-class matter, at the post-office at Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14, 1918.

[Closing Wall Street Prices.] PRICE TWO CENTS.

# FOE WAVES SHATTERED ON WALL OF YANK BAYONETS

## PRESIDENT AT WORK ON U. S. REPLY TO NOTE FROM ENEMY

Senator Ashurst of Arizona today, following a conference with President Wilson, said "the country may rest assured that the President will do nothing in this situation which will weaken the advantages gained by the victorious allied armies in the field."

Ashurst added "it is obviously impossible for the President at this time to take the whole world into his confidence because he is obtaining the views of Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and others, but no one need worry, least of all the United States Senate, that he would do anything by diplomacy, note writing, or other measures that will weaken our position. On the contrary, whatever he does will strengthen it."

President Wilson began preparation of the reply to the United States to Germany's latest peace proposals at 11:30 o'clock today.

For more than an hour previously the Chief Executive, Secretary of State Robert Lansing, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, and Col. E. M. House, the President's unofficial adviser, discussed the situation brought about by Germany's latest peace plans. It was understood that an agreement was reached as to the next move.

Official Text Received.  
The official text of Germany's latest note to the United States was delivered by Acting Charge Frederic Oederlin, of the Swiss legation, to Secretary of State Lansing at 11:55 o'clock. Mr. Lansing immediately had the official copy compared with the unofficial text, already in the possession of the department, after which a copy of the official note was sent direct to the President.

Not since the United States entered the war has there been such a nervous strain evident in official quarters as was present today. Officials heretofore have had an intimation as to planned action to guide them, but this was entirely absent in the present instance. All reports of the President's intentions were entirely conjecture. Secretaries Lansing and Secretary Tumulty declined to answer any questions touching on the situation.

## TURKEY ASKS FOR PEACE

Turkey today besought the President to take upon himself the task of re-establishing peace, accepted his fourteen terms as a basis for negotiations, and requested an immediate general armistice.

The note, following closely the line of the German and Austrian peace note, was delivered by the Spanish ambassador, who received it yesterday. It read:

"The undersigned charge de affaires of Turkey has the honor, act-

(Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

## Who Will Match Bernard Baruch's Million-Dollar Loan Subscription?

Bernard Baruch, who has subscribed one million dollars for the Fourth Liberty loan, calls upon wealthy patriots of Washington to match him.

Secretary McAdoo, who will deliver a million-dollar bond in person to the sub-



BERNARD BARUCH.

scriber, makes a special plea to persons of wealth to come forward at once. He says: "It is absolutely necessary that the men and women of large wealth subscribe liberally to this loan. "Now is the time to demonstrate that all classes of American citizens are united in this fight for liberty and are imbued with a determination to see it to a successful conclusion. "As our boys have pledged their lives, let us pledge not only our money in the bank, but our credit for this great purpose."



SECRETARY McADOO.

Washington MUST subscribe this loan in full. Many cities completed their quotas in one day. A million dollars invested today in Uncle Sam's bonds will do twenty millions worth of good.

## DEATH TOLL IN FOREST FIRES OVER 1,000

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 14.—The forest fires which have taken a death toll in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin estimated at over a thousand persons and rendered homeless 40,000 people, of which 15,000 are completely destitute, are abating in their fierceness today, last reports being that everywhere they are being brought under control.

## Baker, "Regular Guy," Does Lookout Duty When Crew Takes Sick

The crew of the fast trans-Atlantic vessel which brought Secretary Baker and other officials home say Baker is "a regular fellow."

To support their contention, they pointed out that when a call for volunteers was made, because some of the crew were sick, Baker and his associates volunteered and actually did lookout duty several nights.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—One private was reported to have been fatally shot, another seriously wounded, and an officer shot through the arm by machine gun fire from an unidentified airplane over the Camp Mills drill ground today.

## D. C. MUST BUY \$1,711,285 BONDS DAILY

The District today began an uphill fight to put Washington over the top in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive which hour by hour becomes steeper. Since last week, when members of the committee estimated that each day must produce \$1,250,000 for the loan, this figure has grown until it now is \$1,711,285. If this much money is forthcoming each day of the drive until Saturday, the last day, the District will be successful.

## 96 INFLUENZA DEATHS IN 24 HOURS, BIGGEST TOLL RECORDED

Ninety-six deaths as a result of the Spanish influenza epidemic and 678 new cases were reported to the District Health Department in the twenty-four hours ending at noon today. This is the largest number of deaths reported in any twenty-four hours since the epidemic started. The number of cases is the lowest reported in any twenty-four hours since Monday, October 7.

"These deaths show that the epidemic is increasing," District Health Officer Fowler said. "Although the number of new cases is low, I do not think this means a general decrease. My opinion is that physicians have not had time to report all new cases. In the meanwhile, all precautions for the prevention of the spread of the disease must continue."

Unclean conditions in lunch rooms and at soda fountains are quickly being remedied. Inspectors of the Food Inspection Service of the Health Department and of the Public Health Service visit these places each day. Warrants for more than twenty-five owners or managers of establishments where inspectors found glasses, plates, etc., not cleaned according to the regulations of the Health Department are being issued today.

Guards were placed in front of two lunch rooms in Fourteenth street northwest today to keep all soldiers and sailors from entering. Inspectors have found that the management of these places have not observed the regulations in the cleaning of plates and glasses.

This inspection service is under direction of Dr. R. R. Ashworth, chief food inspector of the Health Department, and Dr. H. S. Lucas, of the Public Health Service.

Plans for the rearrangement of the lunch hours of Government employees of various departments are being perfect today by Dr. H. S. (Continued on Page 3, Column 6.)

Acceptance by Germany and Austria, not only of President Wilson's fourteen principles, but of the allied demands for reparation, restitution, and guarantees, would be made the first essential of an agreement for discussion of an armistice under a resolution introduced in the Senate this afternoon by Senator Thomas (Democrat) of Colorado.

## WEST LINE CRUMBLES; BRITISH HEM IN DOUAI; FRENCH TAKE PORCIER

PARIS, Oct. 14, 3:50 p. m.—Despite strong machine gun resistance on the Besny-Loisy hills, the French have crossed the Guise-Laon railway at Barenton-Bugny (five miles north of Laon).

In the Champagne, General Gouraud's men have reached the southern outskirts of Rethel.

American troops between the Aire and Meuse rivers, following terrific artillery action, met and repulsed desperate successive wave attacks in bayonet fighting.

Capture by the French of La Fere and Laon marks complete allied possession of the St. Gobain massif, greatest of German defense bases. The French advanced twelve miles east of Laon. They now menace Rethel.

British troops have further tightened the Douai pocket by advancing north and south of the city, and also have advanced northeast of Cambrai toward Valenciennes, against tremendous resistance.

## NEW ENEMY LINE IN VALENCIENNES

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The last great German stronghold in France is in the hands of the allies.

The St. Gobain massif, which formed the cornerstone of the enemy's defensive system—the most powerful the world has ever known—was wrested from the invaders Saturday and yesterday. The big west front extending from the region of Cambrai to Verdun, is thus crumbling for its entire length and the Germans are staggering back toward the impassable Ardennes mountains.

In the north there still remains the so-called Valenciennes line. It is practically still untested by allied blows, but its hasty construction cannot have rendered it comparable with the Hindenburg system, which was four years in building.

## YANKS' COLD STEEL BLOCKS ASSAULTS

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY, Oct. 14 (noon).—Heavy German attacks east of the Argonne early today were broken up by American counter attacks.

The Yanks met the boche midway between the two lines, wounding the bayonet and tearing the enemy waves to shreds.

The German attack had been preceded by a heavy barrage, but the American artillery silenced the enemy guns, leaving their infantry without protection.

Later the American infantry went forward and began clearing out machine gun nests in the regions of Romagne, Cunel and Sommeville. Throughout the night an intense artillery battle, which grew more violent this morning, raged between the Meuse and the Aisne.

Other enemy attacks, supported by tanks, were also broken up.

Northeast of Solesmes, British patrols pushed forward to Haspre, seven miles southwest of Valenciennes.

Ground was gained at a number of points north and south of Douai.

"Yesterday afternoon the enemy opened a heavy bombardment on a wide front north of Le Cateau," the statement said.

"Under cover of this artillery fire, strong infantry attacks were launched against the positions held by us east of the Selle river, in the neighborhood of Solesmes. These attacks were repulsed in stiff fighting.

"Other attacks, in which tanks par-